

Second Annual Price List
OF THE
Highlands Nursery,
For the Fall of 1886 and Spring of 1887.
Highlands, Macon County, North Carolina.
KELSEY BROTHERS. Proprietors

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H. P. KELSEY.

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In offering this our Second Annual price list, we desire to thank our friends for the kind words and liberal orders with which we have been favored during the past year. By care and devotion to our work we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Our Nursery is devoted mainly to the propagation of the native plants of this Southern mountain region.

Our location at the village of Highlands, near the summit of the Blue Ridge in latitude 35, and at an altitude of about 3,800 feet, insures long, cool summers and mild winters, which are very favorable to the growth of a large class of our most beautiful and desirable flowering and ornamental trees and shrubs, which are rare in cultivation and generally difficult to obtain.

We now have on hand a fine stock of native Rhododendrons and Azaleas, including the *R. Vaseyi*, some of which we can furnish, of small sizes, to the trade at reduced rates.

Prices named are for good plants carefully packed and delivered at the nearest R. R. station or express office. No extra charge for packing or delivery. Smaller plants will be carefully packed and forwarded by mail at the same prices.

The utmost care will be taken to have every plant true to name and in good order; and any mistake or error on our part will be cheerfully corrected.

Money may be sent at our risk in bank draft, post office money order or registered letter.

Name, post office address, and directions for marking packages should be written out *full* and *plain*. Always give your address in every letter.

Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

Ordinarily we can safely handle and ship plants from the 1st of Oct. to 1st of Dec., and from 1st of March to 1st of May, and for the South during mild spells in winter.

The Azaleas, Rhododendrons and most other plants of that class, herein named, that are considered difficult to manage, are hardy throughout the U. S., except the extreme North and Northwest, and with proper care in preparation of soil and planting may be grown successfully. They thrive best in peaty soils and shady

situations. A good soil can be made by excavating 3 feet of the surface and filling with equal parts of good leaf mold or other decayed vegetable matter and surface loam with one-tenth or more of sharp sand. If leaf mold cannot be had, swamp muck or old field sod may be used. After planting, except where naturally moist, the ground should be kept thor-

moist, the ground should be kept thoroughly mulched. If the soil is well prepared and kept mulched from year to year, it will not need other manuring.

year, it will not need other manuring, and no stimulating or heating manure, especially such as contains appreciable quantities of lime, should ever be used. Spent tan, old leaves, &c., can be used for mulching. The ground *must* be kept

for mulching. The ground must be kept moist and loose, as dry, hard ground is sure death. In moist, loose, peaty soil these "American plants" grow in perfect

These American plants, grown in proportion, and rival in beauty and luxuriance of foliage and flower the grandest display of foreign plants. E. S. Rand, in his val-

uable work on Rhododendrons, says: "We do not appreciate the wealth of our American Flora, and have shut our eyes to the rich material available."

to the richness that lies all around us. In England the crowning glory of horticultural exhibitions is the show of 'American plants,' and we in America don't know what they are."

HIGHLANDS NURSERY.

TREES.

Price.
Each. Per six.

Acer Pennsylvanicum—Moose or Striped Maple. Small ornamental tree, sometimes 30 to 40 feet high in this section. Bark beautifully striped. Good, strong plants, 1 to 2 feet,

Acer rubrum—Red flowering maple, 1 to 2 feet,

Amelanchier Canadensis—Service, June, or Shad berry. Very desirable ornamental tree, growing here 50 to 60 feet high and 2 feet in diameter; beautiful in foliage, flower and fruit; 1 to 2 feet,
2 to 4 feet,

Betula excelsa—Yellow Birch. A beautiful, symmetrical tree in the lawn; 1 to 2 feet,

Betula lenta—Black Birch. Twigs and bark aromatic. One of the finest of the birches. 1 to 2 feet,
6 to 18 inches per 100, \$2.00

Halesia tetrapetala—Silver-bell. A most beautiful ornamental tree, growing here to a height of 40 to 50 ft. and 1½ to 2 feet in diameter, producing a profusion of white bell-shaped flowers while quite small. 1 to 2 feet,

Juglans nigra—Black Walnut. Seedlings, 1 yr., 12 to 18 inch.,

Liriodendron Tulipifera—Tulip-tree. Poplar, Whitewood. Well known grand lawn and timber tree, 1 to 2 feet,

2 to 4 feet,

Pinus Strobus—White Pine. Fine strong plants, 6 to 12 inch., 1 to 2 feet,

Pinus pungens—Table Mt. Pine. 6 to 12 inches,

Tsuga Canadensis—Hemlock. One of the most beautiful of all ornamental trees, strong, well rooted plants, 6 to 12 in., 1 to 2 feet,

Tsuga Caroliniana—Carolina Hemlock. A small tree growing to a height of 40 to 50 feet and 2 feet or more in diameter, found only in the Southern mountains at 2,000 to 5,000 feet elevation. Foliage heavier and darker than the common hemlock; leaves larger, with wide spreading scales. Difficult to transplant, but proves perfectly hardy, grows well and makes a beautiful, symmetrical dense cone shaped tree in cultivation; should have shade and mulching the first season. Finest new evergreen, very scarce; good, strong plants, 4 to 6 inches,

6 to 12 inches,

75
1.00

SHRUBS OR SMALL TREES.

Amelanchier Canadensis rotundifolia—Dwarf June berry or Shad berry. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. Desirable for its showy flowers and edible berries. Easily cultivated. 1 to 2 feet,

25 1.00

Azalea arboreascens—A large spreading shrub 12 to 15 ft. high with beautiful dark green foliage and a profusion of large, white or rose tinted, very fragrant flowers late in summer. Perfectly hardy at 20 degs. below zero. New, and one of the most desirable of the Azaleas. We have a fine stock. 1 to 2 feet with flower buds,

40 2.00

Azalea calendulacea—Great Flame-colored Azalea. Grows 8 to 12 or 15 feet high. The mass of brilliant flowers, shaded from light straw color to deep orange in May and June, make this the showiest of the Azaleas. Hardy in the North. A large stock of well rooted plants. 6 to 12 inches,
1 to 2 feet,

25 1.00

Azalea nudiflora.—Wild Honeysuckle Pinxter flower, 2 to 4 ft. Shrub fragrant. Flowers appearing before the leaves. 1 to 2 feet,

40 2.00

Azalea viscosa.—Grows 3 to 5 ft. high. Flowers late in summer; white with shade of rose color; fragrant. 1 to 2 feet,

25 1.00

Calycanthus.—Sweet shrub. Bark, foliage and flowers, fragrant. 1 to 2 feet,

25 1.00

HIGHLANDS NURSERY.

Price.
Each. Per six.

Chionanthus Virginica—Fringe tree. Shrub or small tree, sometimes 20 feet high, producing masses of delicate white fringe-like flowers. 1 to 2 ft.,

Clethra acuminata—Shrub 12 to 15 feet high, long spikes of white, fragrant flowers in July or August. 6 to 12 inches, 1 to 2 feet,

Cornus florida—Flowering dogwood. Small tree, attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet; white, showy flowers in spring, and bright, scarlet fruit in autumn. 1 to 2 feet,

Ilex Monticola—Deciduous Mountain Holly. Shrub, 15 to 20 or 25 feet. 6 to 12 inches, 1 to 2 feet,

Kalmia angustifolia—Sheep laurel. 1 to 2 ft. high. Small red or pink flowers in June or July. 6 to 12 inches,

Kalmia latifolia—Mountain laurel. Calico bush. Shrub 25 to 30 feet high. Flowers light blush to bright red. Very showy. 4 to 6 inches, 6 to 12 inches,

Leucothoe Catesbeiae—Evergreen shrub 2 to 4 ft. high, producing long racemes of white flowers in May and June. 6 to 12 inches, 1 to 2 feet,

Pyrus Americana—Am. Mt. Ash. 6 to 12 inches, 12 to 18 inches.

Pyrus arbutifolia—Choke berry. A beautiful shrub, in flower and fruit. 1 to 2 feet,

Rhododendron Catawbiense—One of the most popular of the Rhododendrons. Grows here 10 to 15 ft. high. The glossy dark green foliage and masses of red or lilac purple flowers make it an object of admiration in any situation. 3 to 6 inch., 6 to 12 inches,

Rhododendron maximum—Rose bay. Great laurel. A magnificent shrub or small tree, often 30 to 40 ft. high in the Southern mountains. Blooms in July. White or shaded with pink. 3 to 6 inches, 6 to 12 inches,

Rhododendron punctatum—Pretty ornamental species, pink or red flowers in July. 6 to 12 inches, 1 to 2 feet,

Rhododendron (Azalea) Vaseyi—New—see next page. A magnificent plant, and valuable addition to our American flora. Proves hardy at 20 deg. below zero, is easily transplanted, and thrives well in cultivation. 6 to 12 inches, 12 to 18 inches, with flower buds,

Robinia hispida—Rose acacia. Dwarf flowering locust 1 to 2 feet,

Robinia viscosa—Clammy locust. Shrub or small tree, 10 to 20 feet high. A free bloomer. Flowers much like hispida. Rare, and very desirable and ornamental. 2 to 3 feet,

Stuartia pentagona—A rare and beautiful shrub, 15 to 20 ft., with large white or cream colored flowers resembling the camelia. 1 to 2 feet, 2 to 3 feet,.....

For \$5.00 we will pack and ship by mail, freight or express, one each of the following—all to be good plants:—RHODODENDRON VASEYI, R. CATAWBIENSE, R. MAXIMUM, KALMIA LATIFOLIA, AZALEA ARBORESCENS, A. CALENDULACEA, ROBINIA VIScosa, ILEX MONTICOLA, CLETHRA ACUMINATA, STUARTIA, TSUGA CAROLINIANA, and CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA,

RHODODENDRON VASEYI.

The following description of this new and beautiful shrub was furnished by Capt. John Donnell Smith, of Baltimore:

Rhododendron (Azalea) Vaseyi, Gray,
PROC. AMER. ACAD. VOL. XV, p. 48; BOTANICAL GAZ. VOL. VIII, p. 282.

Shrub, 8ft.-15 ft. high; branches glabrous; bud-scales imbricated; leaves membranaceous, sparingly pubescent—hairy or smooth, from obovate-oblong to oblong-lanceolate, acute or acuminate at both ends, 3 in.-6 in. long; pedicels slender, glandular, recurved after flowering; calyx very short, truncate; corolla roseate, glabrous within and without, rotate, campanulate, irregularly and bilabiately 5-parted or nearly so, with the lateral sinuses deeper, and those of the obovate divisions more connected than the other two, upper lobes more or less spotted inside towards base; stamens 7, occasionally only 5, three-fourths of them larger and with stouter filaments; style with the stamens a little exceeding the corolla; ovary beset with stipitate viscid glands. Blossoming precocious rather than coetaneous with the leafing.

Collected first by Mr. George Vasey, June, 1878, seven miles south-west from Webster, Jackson county, N. C.; subsequently by Mr. S. T. Kelsey and Capt. John Donnell Smith along spring drains and ravines, Chimney Top Gap, between Cashiers and Fairfield Valleys, Jackson Co., N. C.

This is a most interesting species, remarks Dr. Gray, as adding to our Flora a representative of that group of East Asiatic species of the true *Azalea* sub-genus, with campanulate or rotate-campanulate corollas, and very deciduous *perulæ* to the separate flower-buds. It contributes another to the now very numerous cases of remarkable relationship between the Chino-Japanese and the Alleghanian floras.

A scientific gentleman writes from Highlands for the Philadelphia *Press* of Oct. 7, 1885: "I recently rode through the mountains of Western North Carolina. * * So many of the finest trees

and shrubs in cultivation attain their best development in this region, that it may be worth while to note the appearance of some of them at home. Except, perhaps, on the high slopes of the Himalayas, or the mountains of Java, the various species of rhododendron nowhere are found in such profusion and luxuriance. * *

"But beyond question, the most beautiful of all flowering shrubs are the azaleas, and four of the five species found on this continent are here massed together in the greatest profusion and luxuriance. The flame-colored azalea—*A. calendulacea*—is the most showy. Here it often attains a height of twelve feet and covers hundreds of acres. It is the blood of this species which gives vigor and color to the hybrid Ghent azaleas. *Azalea arboreascens*, which has but recently been introduced into cultivation, is a white flowered and late blooming species, which here lines all the water courses—a stately shrub fifteen or twenty feet high. *A. viscosa* and *A. nudiflora*, the white and pink species not uncommon in Northern woods and swamps, here mingle with the other species in an abundance and vigor unknown in other parts of the country.

* * "The latest addition to American flowering shrubs is *Rhododendron Vaseyi* which remained undetected until four or five years ago, when Mr. Vasey found it in Jackson county, near Webster, N. C. It was also discovered about the same time in Cashiers Valley. The discovery was particularly interesting, as it belongs to a section of the genus almost exclusively Asiatic, entirely unrepresented in our Atlantic flora, and with its nearest American relative confined to the highest peaks of the Cascade and Northern Rocky Mountains. It is a tall shrub—twelve to fifteen feet high—with bright, purple-pink, scentless flowers, and unlike our other rhododendrons, with deciduous leaves. It is easily transplanted, adapts itself readily to cultivation, and promises to become an important addition to our garden flora."